

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND BERAR.

Received up to 27th January, 1881.

POLITICAL.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 24th January says that it

Circulation,
380 copies.

The evacuation of the Khaibar Pass. It appears that the arrangements which have been made about the evacuation of the Khaibar Pass are about to be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy for approval. Obviously these arrangements can be no other than the conclusion of a treaty with the pass tribes. But our troops should not be withdrawn from the Khaibar until a treaty has been concluded with the Amir Abdul Rahman Khan. To our knowledge no such treaty has yet been concluded. True, the keeping of the troops at the pass involves expenditure, but this is unavoidable on such occasions.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Vritta Dhārā* (published in Mahrathi at Dhar) of the

Circulation,
153 copies.

The *Chota Udaipur case.* 17th January (received on the 23rd idem) publishes a Marathi translation of the resolution recorded by the Bombay Government on the *Chota Udaipur case*, and expresses great satisfaction at the



release of Prince Chandra Singh, but regrets that the interference of the Government in this case has established a bad precedent for the future.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The proposed abolition of the Press Commissioner's office. The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore) of the 25th January states that the memorial which the proprietor of the *Englishman* had prepared, protesting against the proposed abolition of the Press Commissioner's office, and to which he had obtained the signatures of the proprietors of a majority of the Anglo-Indian and vernacular newspapers, was submitted by him to the Government of India on the 1st January. The great exertions made by him in obtaining the signatures to the memorial reflect great credit upon his perseverance. The natives should learn a lesson from his conduct. We are disposed to fancy that some of our contemporaries have signed the memorial without carefully thinking over the subject. The Press Commissioner's office is an off-shoot from the odious Press Act. The work of supplying the Press with news does not properly fall within the province of the Government; the editors are to help themselves in this matter as best they can. The Government places itself in a false position by undertaking this duty. If it withholds important State secrets from the public, it is thought weak; if it publishes them, it is thought unwise. It must be aware what criticisms the Kabul news supplied by it has called forth at different times from the public. Moreover, the Press Commissioner's office, like the Press Act, is calculated to destroy the liberty of the Press, because the supply of news to a paper depends upon its good conduct. The Press Commissioner does not supply news to all the papers, but only to the favoured few. If his office has been established to assist the Press, all editors equally should be supplied with news by him. Moreover, they should be allowed to obtain news from other sources if they like. In our opinion it is useless to retain the office,

which, besides being destructive of the freedom of the Press, costs about five or six thousand rupees a year (sic). It would be enough that all official information which the Government wishes to communicate to the Press and the public should be published in the *Government Gazettes*.

The *Dabda-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly) of the 22nd January states
The Bareilly Collegiate that the brilliant success which the
School.

Circulation,
220 copies.

Bareilly collegiate school has achieved at the late Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University has induced the Government to permit the establishment of a First Arts class at the school as an experimental measure for one year. It appears from the Director of Public Instruction's letter that the permission has been granted on the following conditions :—*First*, in consideration of the opening of the new college class no increase of pay will be given to any schoolmaster. *Secondly*, the efficiency of the school should not be effected by the new class. *Thirdly*, no scholarship will be given by Government to any student of the First Arts class. *Fourthly*, there should be at least ten students in the new class. The Director has informed the school authorities that they may open the First Arts class on the above conditions if they please, and that if it is found after one year that they can satisfactorily manage the new class, the question of the permanent establishment of the class and the claims both of the teachers and the students will receive favourable consideration at his hands. The teachers would willingly undertake additional work in hope of future promotion, but the students cannot afford to give up their claims to scholarships. The restriction about the grant of scholarships should be removed. If the Bareilly students are entitled to a scholarship according to rule, there seems to be no reason why they should not get it like the students of the other colleges and schools. The Government should render every possible aid to the well-to-do classes of Bareilly in their noble exertions for the revival of their college. The

re-establishment of the college is essentially necessary for the spread of education and civilization in Rohilkhand and the neighbouring hills, which are very backward compared with the other provinces. It is rumoured that the Government is thinking of abolishing the Agra college and reviving the Bareilly college. This is a good scheme. Agra can do without a Government college because there are other institutions at Agra and the neighbourhood which would suffice for the requirements of that place.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Softr-i-Hind* (Amritsar) of the 15th January (received on the 23rd idem) publishes a communicated article in regard to the revival of Oriental learning by the Panjab University. It is generally believed that the hare becomes mad in March. This popular idea may be right or wrong, but there seems to be little doubt that some kinds of brains are open to the influence of the weather. Some persons in the Panjab, among whom there are even some able editors of vernacular papers, are under the impression that English education is not essential for our national progress, and advocate the revival of Oriental learning. But a little reflection on our present position and the policy of the Government would show them that they are mistaken. One may abuse the Government in English to his heart's content, if he pleases. But it cannot tolerate any criticism in vernacular of its acts and measures. It has gagged the native press. We can only see and hear, but we cannot speak. If any native wishes to criticise the measures of Government, he must learn English. Its object in encouraging Occidental studies is that we may always remain good slaves; we must not learn English so that we may never criticise its acts. It had hitherto been anxious to encourage the spread of English education among natives, and it is to be regretted that it has now changed its mind and is going to adopt a retrograde policy. English education shows us how backward is our country compared with Europe, makes us acquainted with the new

discoveries made in science by the Europeans, and teaches us what are our rights and privileges and what duties we owe to the Government. The result of the spread of English education has been that the natives now appreciate the merits of British rule, and would never consent to a change of rulers. We should raise ourselves to the level of Europeans by English education, and become, as it were, the left hand of the Government, Englishmen being its right hand. There are a few liberal-minded Englishmen who would like to see natives go to England for education and qualify themselves for the Civil Service, the Medical Service, or the Bar, which have been monopolized by their own countrymen. Suppose we are wrong and the supporters of the Oriental system of education right, is the Panjab Government, we ask, prepared to appoint men, who receive an Oriental education at the Lahore University College and do not know English, Extra Assistant Commissioners, Assistant Surgeons, and Assistant Engineers? If not, how are they to support themselves? Are they to go to the houses of Europeans with their University diplomas in their hands and beg alms? Is there at present a scarcity of Pandits and Mullas in the Panjab that it is intended to make more Pandits and Mullas in order that they may offer prayers every day in the morning on behalf of the souls of the Panjab University and its supporters? It should be remembered that these men, having no means of earning a livelihood, would be a pest to the society and a source of anxiety to the Government. We hope that the Government will not commit such a mistake.

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 22nd January publishes a long article, in which the writer makes the following proposals for the improvement of agriculture:—

Circulation,
685 copies.

- (1) As cultivation is carried on with the aid of cattle, the slaughter of cattle by butchers for the sake of their flesh should be checked.
- (2) Many forests have been destroyed,

and this has diminished the rainfall. Forests should be extensively planted to remedy this. (3) The cultivators should be taught the use of improved implements of husbandry and also made acquainted with the different kinds of manures that can be utilized for fertilizing land. (4) Wells should be constructed at those places where means of irrigation do not already exist. The cost should be realised from the cultivators by small instalments. The wells should be constructed under the supervision of Government Engineers, because those constructed by ignorant cultivators themselves would not be good. (5) Permanent settlement should be introduced throughout the country. (6) Exhibitions should be frequently held. They would be conducive to the improvement of agriculture and manufactures and also encourage trade. When the owners of good cattle get prizes, they will not sell the animals to butchers.

Circulation,
570 copies.

The suspension of Sir-
dar Muhammad Haiyat
Khan, C. S. I., Judicial
Assistant Commissioner,
Jhelum.

the suspension of Sirdar Muhammad
Haiyat Khan, C. S. I., Judicial Assis-
tant Commissioner, Jhelum, on account
of his alleged misconduct at Kabul,

remarks that the news of his suspension has been received with profound regret by the people in the Panjab. It is believed that a full enquiry will now be made into his conduct. We are convinced that his loyalty and honesty will come out unscathed. He is an old and able public servant and has rendered important services to Government. His character will shine more brightly when the cloud which at present hangs over it is cleared. (The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 20th January has expressed somewhat similar sentiments.)

Circulation
285 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 23rd January states that the
A Judicial Court, Morar. proceedings of a court at Morar in a
civil suit were very strange. The
court first heard the case at 10 A. M., when only the defend-
ant was present, and dismissed the suit. At 11 A. M., when

the defendant was absent, the plaintiff and his vakil came to court and protested against the dismissal. The court decided the case *ex parte* and decreed the claim of the plaintiff. The plaintiff had hardly left the court, when the defendant arrived and submitted an application for revision of judgment. The plaintiff's vakil raised objections to the acceptance of the application. On this the court quashed the whole proceedings and tried the case over again. What justice can the people expect from such incompetent Judges?

The *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore) of the 22nd January, in regard to the case of the editor of the *Safír-i-Hind*, Amritsar. *Safír-i-Hind* (Amritsar), remarks that in June last one Ladha Singh was suspected of having committed an offence. He was seized by the police and died in the lock-up after a few days. The people at Amritsar generally believed that his death was caused by the ill-treatment which he received at the hands of Gur Sahai, the inspector of police. The editor of the *Safír-i-Hind* published this rumour in his paper with his own remarks. He was prosecuted for defamation by the inspector. In the meantime the inspector himself was prosecuted by the father of the deceased on the charge of having caused the death of his son. As the former case depended upon the latter case, the Deputy Commissioner first took up the latter, and released the editor on a security of Rs. 500, pending trial. The Deputy Commissioner acquitted the inspector, but on appeal the Chief Court remanded the case for retrial. The case was retried, but the father of the deceased was unable to prove the charge as before, and the accused was again declared innocent by the Deputy Commissioner. When this case was finally disposed of, the Deputy Commissioner took up the case of the editor and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment. But in consideration of the anxiety to which he had been exposed for a long time owing to the unavoidable delay in the decision of the case, the imprisonment was reduced

Circulation,
275 copies.

to four months only. Moreover, he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 400, and in default to undergo imprisonment for four months more. The judgment of the Deputy Commissioner was received with deep regret throughout the province and evoked universal sympathy for the editor. An appeal was soon preferred to the Commissioner, who reversed the judgment of the Lower Court and acquitted the editor on the 18th January. The public was as much pleased with the decision of the Commissioner as it was dissatisfied with that of the Deputy Commissioner, and several meetings were held at Lahore and Amritsar for thanksgiving. The case has caused great pecuniary loss to the editor. He could not publish his paper for several weeks, and is entitled to compensation. There is no doubt that the police oppress the people. It would be a matter for deep regret if this case did not lead to the introduction of some necessary reforms in that department.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Mitra Vida* (Lahore) of the 24th January says :
 The killing of kine by Musalmans. If our loyalty to Government exposes us to such ill-treatment, we should be ashamed of our loyalty. If our patience encourages the wicked Musalmans to kill kine before our eyes and induces the Government to be indifferent to our feelings, we should be ashamed of our patience. Our loyalty and patience, to be sure, are perfectly useless. What shall we do with them? If the Government fears a disloyal and cruel people and allows them to do what they please, disloyalty and cruelty may be considered to be very useful qualities. On the day of the last Id festival the Musalmans killed kine, which grieved the Hindus to the heart. If the Government does not punish the offenders, its connivance will be a proof of the truth of our remarks. Does it become Government to show indulgence to the Musalmans, who are a cruel people and whose loyalty is doubtful, and to allow them to oppress its loyal Hindu subjects? Such conduct on its part cannot but lead the public to imagine that it fears the Musalmans

and lower its prestige. It is our earnest prayer that it may soon perceive its mistake and learn to appreciate our loyalty and patience. When the Hindus have any grievance, they respectfully appeal to Government for redress, but do not, like the Musalmans, take the law into their own hands and cause disturbances on the smallest pretexts. It is incumbent upon the Government to protect them against the tyranny and oppression of the Musalmans. The Musalmans say that the sacrifice of a cow is enjoined by their religion, but an enquiry into their religious books will at once show that this is not the case. Their object in killing kine is only to annoy the Hindus, whose religion strictly enjoins upon them the protection of kine. If the Government does not keep these shameless and stubborn men in check, they will soon create some other disturbances.

The *Akhbár-i-Am* (Lahore) of the 19th January states :

The rumour about the
retirement of Lord Ripon
from India.

Some of our English contemporaries
have declared that Lord Ripon has
been frightened by his late illness, that

Circulation,
925 copies.

he thinks that the climate of India does not suit him, and that consequently he will soon resign his office and return home. There is no reason to suppose that the climate of this country does not suit him. His late illness was caused by over-exertion. To our thinking he has been much struck with the cordial and widespread sympathy evinced by all classes of the natives towards him in his sickness, and will never cut short his relations with such a loyal people. His illness cannot be considered an unmixed evil in this way.

The same paper, referring to the rebellion of the Sonthal
people owing to census operations,
Census.

remarks that, in its opinion, the insurrection was not due to the oppression of the enumerators, but to the improper questions which they are required by Government to ask from the people. The enumerator has to ask each man the names of even the female members of his

family, to enquire whether they are married or widows, to ask whether any member of his family is deaf, dumb, blind, lame, or a leper, &c.

RAILWAY.

A correspondent of the *Bhárti Vilás* (Agra) of the 25th January, writing from Nasirabad, complains that the railway police at the Nasirabad station abuse and beat the passengers.

LOCAL.

Circulation,
285 copies.

The *Nasím-i-Agra* of the 23rd January, in its local news column, complains of the prevalence of theft at Agra. It has been stated that about twenty thousand rupees worth of property has been stolen from the house of one Babu Ram Rup, zemindar of Nagaria. A theft has also been committed at the house of a Gujrati Brahmin in Gokalpura.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Ajtab-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Urdu	... Bi-weekly ...	Divan Buta Singh,	Jany. 21st & 24th	1881.	660 copies.
2 <i>Agra Akhbar</i>	... Agra	... Urdu	... Weekly	Khwaja Usuf Ali,	" 21st	" 24th & 27th	280 "
3 <i>Akhbar-i-Islam</i>	... Meerut	... Urdu	... Ditto	Kanta Parshad	" 22nd	" 26th	125 "
4 <i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	... Lahore	... Urdu	... Ditto	Mokand Ram	" 19th	" 24th	925 copies (in- cluding 55 copies taken by Govt.).
					" 27th	" 27th	...
5 <i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	... Urdu	... Ditto	Mirza Faiaz Beg	" 22nd	" 22nd	...
6 <i>Akhbar-i-Tamannat</i>	... Ditto	... Urdu	... Ditto	Puran Chand	" 24th	" 24th	125 "
7 <i>Almal-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	... Urdu	... Ditto	Fakhr-ud-din	" 18th	" 22nd	80 "
8 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette</i>	... Aligarh	... Urdu-English	... Bi-weekly	Golab Rai	" 22nd & 25th	" 24th & 27th	282 copies (in- cluding 65 co- pies taken by Govt.).
							...
9 <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	... Weekly	Chandan Lal	" 15th & 22nd	" 23rd & 26th	185 copies.
10 <i>Anjuman-i-Payidah</i>	... Lahore	... Urdu	... Ditto	Mir Nusar Ali	" 24th	" 27th	380 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.).
							...
11 <i>Ashraf-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	... Urdu	... Tri-monthly	Mirza Khan	" 21st	" 23rd	100 copies.
12 <i>Bharat Bandhu</i>	... Aligarh	... Urdu	... Hindi	Tots Ram	" 25th	" 27th	140 "
13 <i>Bharat Vilas</i>	... Agra	... Urdu	... Ditto	Bhagwan Das	" 25th	" 27th	...

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
14	<i>Dabda-i-Qutri</i> ...	Bareilly ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Thakur Parshad ...	Jany. 22nd	Jany. 26th	220 copies.
15	<i>Dabda-i-Sikandri</i> , Rampur ...	Rampur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain, Husain Ali ...	" 24th	" 27th	409 " 375 "
16	<i>Delhi Punch</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Gurmukh Singh ...	" 19th	" 22nd	111 " 100 "
17	<i>Gurmukhi Akhbar</i> ...	Ditto ...	Gurmukhi ...	Ditto ...	Mahendro Nath Sen.	" 19th & 22nd	" 23rd & 25th	275 " 275 "
18	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i> ...	Jaipur ...	Hindi ...	Bi-weekly ...	Rai Ganeshi Lal ...	" 24th	" 26th	100 " 125 "
19	<i>Jalwa-i-Tur</i> ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Jamshed Ali ...	" 21st	" 22nd	550 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.).
20	<i>Janak</i> ...	Moradabad, Benares ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Baleshwar Parshad ...	" "	" "	800 copies.
21	<i>Kashi Patrika</i> ...	Hindi-Urdu, ...						
22	<i>Kani Vaachan Sudha</i> , Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Hindi ...	Ditto ...	Chintamani Rao ...	" 24th	" 26th	105 " 105 "
23	<i>Khair Khodi-i-Alam</i> , Delhi ...	Urdu ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Mir Hasn ...	" 16th & 24th	" 21st & 27th	81 " 81 "
24	<i>Khair Khodi-i-Pan-Gujrana-jab.</i>	Gujrana-wala, Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Brij Lal ...	" 23rd	" 26th	600 " 600 "
25	<i>Koh-i-Nur</i> ...	Lahore ...		Bi-weekly ...	Jawwad Ali ...	" 19th & 22nd	" 22nd & 24th	570 copies (including 81 copies taken by Govt.).
26	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din.	" 18th	" 21st	825 copies.
27	<i>Lucknow Gazette</i> ...	Lucknow, Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Lachman Prasad ...	" 23rd	" 28th	125 " 125 "
28	<i>Lytton Gazette</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Bulaqai Das ...	" 24th	" 27th	125 " 125 "

29	<i>Metrodor Gazette</i>	... Jodhpur	... Hindi-Urdu, Weekly	... Gobardhan Das	... 17th
30	<i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i>	... Lucknow	... Urdu	... Ghulam Muhammad	... 22nd
31	<i>Mihir-i-Darakshan</i>	... Delhi	... Ditto	... 25th	... 100
32	<i>Mihir-i-Nizroz</i>	... Bijnor	... Ditto	... 27th	... 150
33	<i>Nisra Vilas</i>	... Lahore	... Hindi	... 22nd	... 300
34	<i>Mutla-i-Nur</i>	... Cawnpore	... Urdu	... 15th	... 22
35	<i>Nasir-i-Azam</i>	... Moradabad	... Ditto	... 23rd	... 70
36	<i>Nairang Mazamn</i>	... Muttra	... Ditto	... 24th	... 22
37	<i>Najmul Akhbar</i>	... Etawah	... Ditto	... 19th	... 22
38	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	... Agra	... Ditto	... 21st	... 250
39	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	... Fatehpur	... Ditto	... 23rd	... 46
40	<i>Nur Afshân</i>	... Ludhiana	... Ditto	... 17th	... 46
41	<i>Nur-ul-dinwar</i>	... Cawnpore	... Ditto	... 20th	... 46
42	<i>Nusrat-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	... Ditto	... 22nd	... 46
43	<i>Nusrat-ul-Islam</i>	... Ditto	... Ditto	... 15th	... 46
44	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow	... Ditto	... 23rd	... 115
45	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	... Lahore	... Ditto	... 17th	... 185
46	<i>Panjabi Akhbar</i>	... Lahore	... Ditto	... 21st	... 130
47	<i>Panjab Punch</i>	... Patiala	... Ditto	... 25th	... 22
48	<i>Patiala Akhbar</i>	... Meerut	... Ditto	... 27th	... 22
49	<i>Prince of Wales' Gazette</i>	... Allahabad	... Ditto	... 22nd	... 22
50	<i>Qaisar-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Siulkot	... Ditto	... 27th	... 22
51	<i>Rafsh-i-Azam</i>	... Lahore	... Ditto	... 20th	... 22
52	<i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	... Ditto	... Bi-weekly	... 25th	... 22
53	<i>Ruhilkhand Akhbar</i>	... Moradabad	... Ditto	... 15th	... 115
54	<i>Sabha Kapurkhala</i>	... Kapurthala	... Ditto	... 22nd	... 200
55	<i>Siddiq-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Bhowalpur	... Ditto	... 20th	... 275

List of papers examined—(concluded).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.		CIRCULATION.
						1881.	1881.	
56 <i>Safar-i-Hind</i>	Amritsar,	Urdu	Weekly	Rajab Ali	Jany. 15th	... Jany. 23rd	... 200	copies.
57 <i>Sajjan Kirti Sudha</i>	Udaipur ... Kas.	Hindi	... Ditto	Banshi Dhar	... 17th	... "	200	"
58 <i>Shola-i-Tar</i>	Cawnpore,	Urdu	... Ditto	Haidar Ali	25th	27th	300	...
59 <i>Stryd Kast</i>	Ellichpur,	Marathi	... Ditto	Waman Narain Raje	19th	23rd	300	...
60 <i>Victoria Paper</i>	Sialkot ...	Urdu	... Bi-weekly	Divan Chand	19th & 23rd	21st & 25th	300	...
61 <i>Vrit Dhara</i>	Dhar	Marathi	... Weekly	Hari Bhaskar	17th	23rd	168	"
62 <i>Waqaya Alam</i>	Ghazipur,	Urdu	... Ditto	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	24th	26th	26th	..."

ALLAHABAD:
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